The Altoona Tribune

McCRUM & DERN. [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. D. McCRUM.....H. C. DERN.
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — BANES, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 2½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. LEE SPOTSWOOD, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

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BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. SEMOWER, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evenings at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. SAMUEL KEEBAUGH, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—No regular Pastor—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TUIGG, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, A. M.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1861, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Mail	Train	East arrives	9.55 P. M.,	leaves 9.55 P. M
"	"	West "	8.05 A. M.	" 8.40 A. M
Fast	"	East "	3.35 A. M.	" 3.50 A. M
"	"	West "	9.55 P. M.	" 9.10 P. M
Mail	"	East "	7.20 A. M.	" 7.15 A. M
"	"	West "	2.25 P. M.	" 2.35 P. M

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Pacific Train and Fast Line West, and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Mail and Accommodation Trains East and West, Express West, and Mail train East and West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't.

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	11 05 A. M.
Western Way	8 00 "
Hollidaysburg	8 00 A. M. & 11 00 A. M.
Western Through	7 00 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	8.15 A. M. & 11.15 A. M.
West on Through	2 10 A. M.
Eastern Through	8 25 "
Western Way	11 22 A. M.
Eastern Way	1 45 P. M.

Office Hours—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. to 7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 to 8 30 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON, P. M.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on the 2d Friday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the third story of the Museum Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 179, R. A. Chapter meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M. in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M. in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

ERANDA LODGE, No. 552, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 33, I. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7½ P. M. 30th Seventh.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 211, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—S. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moser.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Yarrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCahan. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin A. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kirkhead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Gobl, William Burley, David Aumiller.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Musselman, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John McClelland.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, K. Greenawalt, C. E. Shoettler, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkirk.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—Geo. B. Cramer, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Snyder, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John Lowther, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick.
Assessor—John McClelland.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hamer, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Election—East Ward—William Maloney.
" " West Ward—John L. Piper.
" " North Ward—Christian Whistler.
Inspectors—East Ward—D. H. Uzzell, Eli Mosser.
West Ward—J. K. Bellman, Robt. Pitcairne.
North Ward—Robt. McCormick, John Conso.

Choice Poetry.

THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

It is night—almost morning; the clock has struck three;
Who can tell where, this moment, my darling may be!
On the window has gathered the moisture like dew;
I can see where the moonbeams steal tremblingly through;
It is cold, but not windy—how dreary and damp
It must be for our soldiers, exposed in the camp;
Though I know it is warmer and balmier there,
Yet, I shrink from the thought of the chilling night air;
For he never was used to the hardships of men
When at home, for I shielded and cherished him then:
And to all that could tend to his comfort I saw,
For he seemed like a child till he went to the war!

He is twenty, I know; and boys younger than he
In the ranks, going by, every day we can see;
And the stronger and prouder, by far, I have met,
But I never have seen a young soldier as yet,
With so gallant a mien or so lofty a brow—
How the sun and the wind must have darkened it now!
How he will have changed when he comes from the South!
With his beard shutting out those sweet smiles of his mouth;
And the tremulous beauty, the womanly grace,
Will be bronzed from the delicate lines of his face,
Where of late only childhood's soft beauty I saw,
For he seemed like a child till he went to the war.

He was always so gentle, and ready to yield—
And so frank there was nothing kept back or concealed;
He was always so sparkling with laughter and joy,
I thought he could never cease being a boy:
But when sounded the cannon for battle and blow
Rose the rallying cry of our Nation for men,
From the dream-loving maid of his boyhood he passed;
From his path the light fetters of pleasure he cast;
And rose, ready to stand in the perilous van,
Not the tremulous boy, but the resolute man;
And I gazed on him sadly, with trembling and awe:
He was only a child till he went to the war!

There are homes that are humbler and sadder than ours:
There are ways that are barer of beauty and flowers;
There are those that must suffer for fire and for bread,
Living only to sorrow and wish they were dead:
I must try and be patient—I must not repine—
But what heart is more lonely, more anxious than mine?
Or what hearth can be darker than mine seems to be,
Now the glow of the fire light is all I can see,
Where my darling, in beauty, so lately I saw,
He was only a child till he went to the war!

Select Miscellany.

A HORRIBLE NARRATIVE.

The St. Johns (New Brunswick) *Daily News* has an account of the sufferings of John F. Sullivan, of Hadley Falls, Mass., and his companions, deserters from the whaleships Daniel Webster and Ansel Gibbs, of New Bedford, in Cumberland Straits, on the 4th of August, 1861. The narrative was written by Sullivan. The writer says that he had no reason for leaving the ship only that he was not sufficiently provided against the cold northern climate, and was afraid of dying by scurvy. The crew of the Ansel Gibbs complained of bad treatment. They were John Giles, boatsteerer; John Martin, Hiram J. Davis, Willard Hawkins, Thomas Colwell, Joseph Fisher and Samuel Fisher, who, with Sullivan and his shipmate, Warren Dutton, constituted the deserting party.—They stole a boat from the Ansel Gibbs, into which they managed to place a very small quantity of provisions, two guns and a little ammunition, and stood across the Straits. They left the vessel in latitude 65° 59', about five miles from Perry's Harbor. On the fourth day out, they fell in with the bark George Henry, Captain Cuddington, of New London, who offered to take them all on board, but they declined. He gave them some provisions, which were augmented by a duck and the hind quarters of a white bear which they managed to shoot before they reached Resolution Island, where their provisions became nearly exhausted. On the 20th of August, at Cape Chidleigh, they had nothing but mushrooms and berries to live on; and here Hawkins and Davis ran off from the party, and carried with them everything that was useful belonging to the boat. After an attempt to leave the place, which was prevented by stormy weather, they landed again, and Dutton died of starvation. The narrative of Sullivan says:

The evening Dutton died, Sam'l Fisher proposed to eat him. He took his knife and cut a piece out of the dead man's thigh, and held it over the fire until it was cooked. Then, next morning, each one followed his example. After that the meat was taken off the bones and each man took a share. We stopped here three days. We then made a start; but the wind being ahead, we were compelled to put back. Here we stopped two more days. During that time the bones were broken up small and boiled in a pot or kettle that we had: the skull was also broken open, and the brains taken out and cooked. We then got a fair wind, but as we got around a point we had the wind very fresh off shore; we could hardly manage the boat; at last we drove upon an island some distance out to sea; we got the boat under the lee of it, but the same night we had a large hole stove into her. Being unable to haul her up, we stayed here eight days. It was on this island they tried to murder me.

The third day we stopped here, I was out, as usual, picking berries or anything I could find to eat. Coming in I chanced to pick up a mushroom. I brought it in with me, and also an armful of wood.—While kneeling down to cook the mushroom, I received a heavy blow from a club in the hands of Joseph Fisher, and before I could get on my feet he gave me three more blows. I then managed to get on my feet, when Samuel Fisher got hold of my right arm; then Joseph Fisher struck me three more blows on the arm. I got away from them, somehow; and, being half crazy, I did not know what to do.—They came towards me again; I kept begging of them, for God's sake, to spare my life, but they would not listen to me. They said they wanted some meat, and that they were bound to kill me. I had nothing I could defend myself with but a small knife; this I held in my hand until they approached me. Samuel Fisher was the first to come towards me: he had a large dirk-knife in his hand; his cousin was coming from another direction with a club and a stone. Samuel came on and grasped me by the shoulder and had his dirk raised to stab me. I then raised my knife and stabbed him in the throat: he immediately fell, and I then made a step for Joe, but he dropped his club and went up to where the rest were. I then stooped to see if Samuel was dead: he was still alive, and I began to cry. After a little while the rest told me to come up—that they would see that there was nothing more done to me. I had received four deep cuts in my head; one of the fellows dressed them for me, and washed the blood off my face. Next day Samuel Fisher died; his cousin was the first one to cut him up; his body was used up the same as my unfortunate shipmate's.

After a while we managed to repair the boat and leave the island. We ran in where we thought it was mainland, but it proved to be an island; here we left the boat and proceeded on foot, walking about one mile a day. At last we reached the other side of the island, in about four days. We then put back again to the boat: it took us four days to retrace our steps, and when we got there we found the boat very badly stove since we left her. We tried to get around the island in her, but she sunk when we got into her. We then left her and went back again to the other side of the island, to remain there until we should die or she picked up. We ate our belts, boots, and sheaths, and a number of bear and seal-skin articles we had with us. To add to our misery, it commenced raining, and continued for three days, when it began to snow. In, this miserable condition we were picked up by a boat's crew of Esquimaux, on the 20th of September, and brought to Okoke on the 3d of October. The missionaries did all in their power to help us along: they provided us with food and clothing, and then sent us to Nain, where we met "doctor" (Davis) who was picked up three days before we were. He reported that his companion died, and told many false stories after he was picked up.

The above thrilling narrative has the air of romance rather than of reality, and some of the circumstances appear very improbable, but as the Ansel Gibbs, which arrived at New Bedford on the 11th of last November, reported the desertion of seven of her crew, with a whaleboat in the Arctic regions, at the date above given, the main facts of the story are, doubtless, true. The misguided seamen suffered fearfully in consequence of their folly.—*Boston Post.*

BEES AT WAR.

Ezra Riddle, a well known citizen of this town, and for many years engaged in the management of bees, communicates to us the following interesting particulars of a battle among his bees. He had seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west sides of his house. One Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the weather being warm, and the windows open, his house was suddenly filled with bees, which forced the family to fly at once to the neighbors. Mr. D., after getting well protected against his assailants, proceeded to take a survey, and, if possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them.

The seventy swarms appeared to be out, and those on one side of the house were arrayed against those of the other side; and such a battle was perhaps never before witnessed. They filled the air, covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and fought desperately for some three hours,—not for "spoils," but for conquest: and while at war, no living thing could exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and persons passing along the roadside were obliged to make haste to avoid their stings.

A little after six o'clock, quiet was restored, and the living bees returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost literally covering the ground, since which, but few have appeared around the hives, and those apparently stationed as sentinels to watch the enemy. But two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and aside from the terrible slaughter of bees no other injury was done. Neither party was victorious, and they only ceased on the approach of night, and from utter prostration. The occasion of this strange warring among the bees is not easily accounted for, and those conversant with their management never before witnessed nor heard of such a spectacle as here narrated.—*Loveland (Ohio) Reporter.*

A SHORT PATENT SERMON.

I will give you a sermon to-day drawn from the following text:

> The lady who beside a tub,
> Is not ashamed to wring or rub;
> Or on the floor ashamed to scrub,
> And cares not who calls in to see,
> Her laboring so industriously
> Will make a wife for you or me.

My Hearers—It was ordained by Heaven—not by the devil—that every man should have a wife, and every woman be blessed with a husband. In the beginning God made two of the *genus homo*—of opposite sex. The one he elected positively, the other negatively: so that when they proximated, their mystical effect would be produced one to another. The how, the why, the wherefore, no mortal has yet been able to understand—neither is it necessary that he should. That the sexes naturally approach and adhere to each other, through some mysterious influence, admits of no solution. Let it suffice that it is so. When the Creator made Adam, he saw that it was not good for him to be alone, so he mesmerized the man—dug a rib from his side without the least particle of pain—and from it he made Eve, to be a helpmate for him, as well as a fancy plaything. Now without knowing what love was, they couldn't help loving, the moment they set their eyes on one another. He cast sheep eyes at her in the distance, and she threw some killing glances at him in return that fired his soul, and set his heart vibrating like a splinter upon a chestnut rail in a sou'wester. They finally came together just as natural as a couple of apple seeds swimming in a basin of water. But situated as they were at first, and having little or no manual labor to perform—Eve could be of little real utility to Adam, and Adam couldn't be a great deal for Eve. Still they loved and were ready to assist each other in case of any emergent casuality, and so when they found that aprons were necessary, they set to, and with the needle worked together for mutual good. Eve only understood plain sewing,—she knew nothing of your embroidery, lace working, and piano playing, and cared not about the same. The couple were perfectly happy in their rude state until the old serpent got among 'em, and even then stuck to each other through thick and thin—through all the brambling vicissitudes of life—from Paradise to Perdition

My brethren, since you know that marriage is a divine institution, and that every one of you should have a wife, and what kind of a rib would you select? A pretty little useless doll, or a woman big and spunky enough to wrestle with a bear and come off first best? I imagine you would care nothing for either extreme: but you would look for personal charms. O you foolish idolators at the shrine of beauty! Know you not that thousands of husbands are made miserable by handsome wives, and that thousands are happy in the possession of homely ones? Homely without, but beautiful within. Alas! what is beauty? It is a flower that wilts and withers as soon as it is plucked: a transient rainbow: a fleeting meteor: a deceitful will-o'-the-wisp: sublimated moonshine.

The kind of wife you want is of good morals and knows how to mend trowsers: who can reconcile peeling potatoes with practical or fashionable piety, who can waltz with the churndash, and sing with the tea kettle—who understands broomology, and the true science of mopping—who can knit stockings without knitting her brows, and knit up her husband's raveled sleeves of care—who prefers sewing tears with her needle, to sowing tares of scandal with her tongue. Such is decidedly a better half. Take her if you can get her—let her be up to her elbows in the suds of a washtub, or picking geese in a cowstable.

My hearers—My text speaks of a lady at a washtub. You may think it absurd, but let me assure you that a female can be a lady beside a washtub or in the kitchen, as much as in the drawing room or in the parlor. What constitutes a lady? It is not a costly dress, paint for the cheeks, false hair or still falser airs; but it is her deportment, her intellectual endowments, and that evidence of virtue which commands the silent respect and admiration of the world. She would be recognized as a lady at once—it matters not where or in what situation she were found—whether scorching bed-bugs with a red hot poker, or hollering hallelujah at a Methodist camp-meeting! All that I have further to say, fellow-bachelor, is that when you marry see that you get a lady inside and out—one who knows how to keep the pot a boiling, and looks well to her household. So mote it be.

☞ A shoemaker intending to be absent for a few days, lampblacked a shingle with the following, without date, and nailed it up on his shop-door:—"Will be at home in ten days from the time you see this shingle.

☞ Habit in a child is at first like a spider's web: if neglected, it becomes a thread of twine, next a rope, and finally a cable; then who can break it?

CAESAR CROSSES THE RUBICON.

On the ever memorable night, when Julius Cæsar had resolved to take the first step, (and in such a case the first step, as regarding the power of retreating, was also the final step which placed him in arms against the State,) it happened that his headquarters were some distance from the little river, Rubicon, which formed the boundary of his province. With his usual caution, that no news of his motions might run before himself, on this night Cæsar gave an entertainment to his friends, in the midst of which he slipped away unobserved, and with a small retinue proceeded through the woods to a point of the river at which he designed to cross.

The night was stormy, and by the violence of the wind, the torches of his escort were blown out, so that the whole party lost their road, having probably at first intentionally deviated from the main road, until the early dawn enabled them to find their true course. The light was still grey and uncertain as Cæsar and his retinue rode down upon the banks of the fatal river to cross, which with their arms in their hands, since the farther bank lay within the territory of the Republic *ipso facto* proclaimed any Roman a rebel and a traitor.

No man, the firmest or most obtuse, could be otherwise than deeply agitated, when, looking down upon this little brook—so insignificant in itself, but invested by law with a sanctity so awful, and so dire a consecration. The whole course of future history, and the fate of every nation would necessarily be determined by the irretrievable act of the next half-hour.

In these moments, and with this spectacle before him, and contemplating these immeasurable consequences consciously for the last time that would allow him a retreat—impressed also by the solemnity and deep tranquility of the silent dawn, while the exhaustion of his night wanderings predisposed Cæsar, we may be sure, was profoundly agitated. The whole elements of the scene were almost scientifically disposed: the law of antagonism having perhaps never been employed with so much effect: the little quiet brook presenting a direct antithesis to its grand political character; and the innocent dawn, with its pure, untroubled repose contrasting potently, to a man of any intellectual sensibility, with a long chaos of bloodshed, darkness, anarchy, which was to take its rise from the apparently trifling acts of this one morning. So prepared, we need not much wonder at what followed.—Cæsar was yet lingering on the bither bank, when suddenly at a point not far distant from himself, an apparition was descried in a sitting posture, and holding in his hand what seemed a flute. This phantom was of unusual size, and of beauty more than human, so far as its lineament could be traced in the early dawn. What is singular, however, in the story, on any hypothesis, which would explain it out of Cæsar's individual condition is, that others saw it as well as he; both pastoral laborers (who were present probably, in the character of guide,) and some of the sentinels stationed at the passage of the river.

These men fancied even that a strain of music issued from the aerial flute. And some, both of the shepherds and Roman soldiers who were bolder than the rest, advanced towards the figure. Among the party, it happened that there were a few Roman trumpeters. From one of these the phantom, rising as they advanced nearer, suddenly caught a trumpet, and blowing a blast of superhuman breath, plunged into Rubicon, passed to the other bank—and disappeared in the dusky twilight of the dawn. Upon which Cæsar exclaimed:—"It is finished—the die is cast—let us follow whither the guiding portents of Heaven and the malice of our enemy, alike summon us to go!" So saying, he crossed the river with impetuosity, and in a sudden rapture of passionate and vindictive ambition, placed himself and his retinue upon Italian soil; and, as if by inspiration from Heaven, in one moment, involved himself and followers in treason, raised the standard of revolt, put his foot upon the neck of the invincible republic, which had humbled all the kings of the earth, and founded an empire which was to last for a thousand and half a thousand years. In what manner this spectral appearance was managed—whether the Cæsar was its author or its dupe—will remain unknown forever.—[De Quincy.

EFFECTUAL CURE FOR EAR-ACHE.—Take a small piece of cotton batting, cotton wool, make a depression in the centre with the end of the finger, and fill it with as much ground pepper as will rest on a five cent piece, gather it into a ball and tie it up, dip the ball into sweet oil and insert it in the ear, covering the head with cotton wool, and use a bandage to keep it in its place. Almost instant relief will be experienced, and the application is so gentle that an infant will not be injured by it, but experience relief as adults.

☞ All persons I know who deserve to be called knaves—few who they are fools to many.

AN AMUSING HORSE TRADE.

The following is an amusing relation of a late occurrence. Its interest is heightened by the fact that the tale has a point to it, and this point is turned towards Mr. Morgan, of New York, the noted ship owner and builder, brother-in-law to the Secretary of the Navy, &c. &c., who has within several weeks, made one hundred thousand dollars of commissions out of the naval purchases for the Government. Mr. Morgan may take the place of the committee in this tale; his claim to saving money for the Government by superior knowledge of the worth of vessels may be allowed, and in the end the Government will find itself the owner of vessels bought upon the same principles as was the horse here described:

The worthy Mayor of one of the Connecticut cities had raised a fine Regiment, and he was Colonel thereof. His friends (and they were many) proposed to buy him a handsome charger. Search for the right kind of a horse was made far and near, but without immediate success.—Presently a man arrived from the rural districts with a splendid stallion, which appeared to be the animal that was needed. But the price asked was twelve hundred dollars! The owner was evidently more of a "charger" than the stallion.

"This won't do," said the committee. "We must talk to this man."

So they talked to him, after the manner of men in the land of steady habits. They took him to a good hotel, and had something. By means of punches and persuasion the owner of the stallion, considering that it was for the Mayor, and so on, would come down to a thousand dollars; so far so good.

Then they had dinner and also something more, and the horse fell to nine hundred dollars.

After dinner the committee and horse owner sat down for a serious talk, and talked till nearly next morning, and about once in two hours the horse fell one hundred dollars, so that when the talk ended, and the parties went to bed, the price fixed for the twelve hundred dollar charger was three hundred dollars.

In the morning, the jockey received his three hundred dollars in gold and a small bag, transferred the horse, and made the following speech: "Gentlemen, all right; We've had a good time and a good trade. You have paid me three hundred dollars for my hoss, and he's your hoss—all right, gentlemen! I paid one hundred and fifty dollars for that hoss last week!

A GHASTLY JOKE.—A negro went to Beaufort, recently, as the bearer of a package from his owner, a Mrs. Chisholm, to Commander Bankhead, of the gunboat Pembina. The commander, it is well known, has been very active with his vessel, performing many important services in the conduct of the war. Some of these services have been extremely painful, as it has been necessary for him to take up arms against personal friends, and even relatives, living in this vicinity. But he has not flinched from his unpleasant duty. Among his acquaintances was a Mrs. Chisholm, wife of a planter, who has expressed her appreciation (?) of his patriotism by sending him a set of expensive *coffin-handles!* with the intimation that the *box* they were intended to adorn was ready for his reception as soon as he should come that way. In order to play this singular joke, the fair rebel sacrificed one of her trusty slaves, who finding himself among the Yankees, is content to remain with them.

JESSE VS. MR. BLAIR, SEN.—The Cincinnati *Press* tells the following "good on" by Mrs. Jesse Benton Fremont, while on her recent visit to the capital, to ferret out the origin of the hostility which has manifested itself toward her husband. At one of the interviews with the President, Mr. Blair, Sen., father of the Postmaster-General and Frank P. Blair, was present.—Mr. Blair turned to Mrs. Fremont, and said:

"Mrs. Fremont, allow me to say to you that in my judgment, madam, your proper place is at the head of your husband's household at St. Louis, and this interfiddling with the affairs of the State is, to say the least of it, very bad taste on your part. And in conclusion, I wish you to understand that here is where we make men and unmake them."

To which Mrs. Fremont immediately replied:

"Mr. Blair, permit me to say to you, that I have seen some men of your making and if they are the best you can do, I advise you to quit the business."

Two friends meeting after a separation of some years, during which time one had increased in bulk, and the other still remained only the "shadow," said the most corpulent: "Don't you think you've fallen off a little?" "Yes," said the other, "I have had no dinner for a long time." "Ah," said the first, "I thought that would be the case if you had been at dinner over-time."

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

☞ No paper will be issued from this office next week. Reason why—the junior has been summoned to attend Court in the lucrative capacity of a Grand Juror, and the senior, jour. and devils have as much job work (the paying part of the establishment, by the way,) as they can put through. Our loss, gentlemen, not yours.

RETURN OF CORWIN.—Minister Corwin's latest letters, coming down to Dec. 24th, cofirms the intelligence that he will soon return home. He thinks that under his present instructions he shall be unable to advance our interests in Mexico. The Mexicans are, he says, making great preparations to resist the allies.

☞ The citizens of St. Louis have all been classified, and their names registered in four classes—those who are out and out for the Union, those who are for it with a reservation, those who are secessionists, those who keep still and say nothing. Citizens must go directly to the marshal's office, where some of them find it a difficult matter to obtain a pass.

GEN. SHERMAN'S INACTIVITY.—Complaint being frequent of the inactivity of General Sherman at Port Royal, it is but proper to say that he has had no orders to advance into the interior. The instructions of the government did not contemplate any movement of that kind, but simply for him to land successfully, fortify himself and await reinforcement; so say latest Washington dispatches.

FRAUD PUNISHABLE WITH DEATH.—The Committee on the conduct of the war have resolved to advise the immediate passage of a bill to punish with death any person who commits a fraud upon the Government, whereby a soldier is bodily injured, as for instance in the sale of unsound provisions. Also, to punish with imprisonment and confiscation of all property and Government dues, all contractors who may in any way defraud the Government in the quality of goods sold, or services pretended to be rendered to the Government.

MILITARY TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.—The transportation expenses charged to the State prior to November 30, 1861, for the conveyance of troops, etc., were $308,-189.55, from which there was a deduction of 57 2-10 per cent., or $114,873.59, leaving the sum of $193,255.96, which has been paid. Among those paid, the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company's account was $138,007.73, from which they deducted $67,785.26, leaving the sum of $70,222.50. The Philadelphia and Reading comes next; from their account of $20,000 they made a deduction of $7.000.

"Stone Blockades."

The London *Times* has recently been very much "exorcised" by the announcement that the National Government has sunk a few ships in the harbor of Charleston, for the purpose of reducing the number of channels necessary to be guarded by our blockading vessels. The London journal expressed the mild convictien that—

"People who would do an act like this would pluck the sun out of the heavens to put their enemies in darkness, or dry up the rivers that no grass might forever grow on the soil where they have been offended," and adds, that such acts "ought not to be permitted by the guardians of the civilization of mankind."

"Stone blockades" are among the "antiquated precedents" which our British cotemporaries claim to have spent their force when they were last practiced by the English government. A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* recalls the fact that the "guardians of the civilization of mankind," in their war with Napoleon, set the following "strange" and "ineffectual" example?

England, * * * unable to get opportunities of assailing Frence vessels, was induced to have recourse to strange, and, as it proved, ineffectual means of carrying on hostilities. Such was the attempt at destroying the harbor of Bologne by sinking in the roads ships loaded with stone. —*Scott's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.*

☞ Congress has resolved to hold secret sessions when considering important military matters, and will expel any member who divulges the secrets thereof.

Affairs in Richmond

All the villainy and speculation connected with the contract system is not confined alone to those who hold contracts under the General Government, as some would have us believe, although, God knows, there is enough of it to curse any nation or people, were it not that there are still a few faithful ones among us.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th inst., in speaking of the management of those engaged in erecting fortifications around that city says:—

We have learned, with the utmost surprise, that the commissary department on the works, which involves a large and important trust, is in the hands of John Hagan, the negro driver, whose black mail operations were yesterday ventilated in the Mayor's Court, and whose political importance that has procured him the appointment, is said to consist in the fact that he is according to the rowdy appellation, "King of the Greek Nation," the best bully in town, and can carry any election he pleases in Butchertown. In paying off the negroes at work on the fortifications, we understand that the most villainous abuses have been practiced.—The paymaster requires them to be identified by their overseers, and we are informed that it has become a common practice for some of the overseers to charge these poor creatures ten per cent of their pay for their identification. Who are those overseers, and who is responsible for their conduct? Some of them after the fashion of "Hagan's John," have been fished up from the back slums of the city, and there again, as appeared from the exhibition in the Mayor's court yesterday, of a brace of Hagan's whipper's in, have employed creatures a little lower than themselves to hunt up free negroes in the city, giving them the alternative of paying black mail or of being carried to the jail and whipped. One of the most awful and revolting specimens of the barbarity of these creatures was related to Mayor Mayo in our hearing yesterday, where a free negro on the fortifications had his back actually cut into a mangle of bleeding flesh, the driver having given him, as we are told by a policeman, five hundred and sixty-one lashes with the whip, until the poor victim sank exhausted under his fiendish rage. In the name of God, is there no justice to be found in courts of human justice for iniquities like this?

☞ The following deserved tribute to the liberality and justice shown by Mr. Speaker Hall, in the appointment of the standing committees of the Senate, we copy from the Harrisburg "Patriot & Union." This compliment coming from a Democratic paper, speaks volumes in his praise. And indeed we may add that the impartiality displayed by our worthy Senator, and his disposition while in the chair, to rise above mere party, and act solely for the public good, cannot be too highly praised.

The Standing Committees of the Senate, as announced yesterday by the Speaker, and published in our report of the proceedings, give the minority a fair representation; and in this respect contrast favorably with those of the last session, when the Democrats had really no chance of being heard in either the Committe on Federal Relations or the Judiciary Committee. True, the number of Democratic Senators is greater by four than it was last year, but considering the vast importance of the issues then before the country, it was unjust to the minority, representing, as it did, the views of a powerful political party, to stifle its voice entirely.

Mr. Speaker Hall has shown much more liberality in this particular than his predecessor. On the Committee on Federal Relations, the most important in a political point of view, he has placed Messrs. Clymer and Crawford, two leading and experienced Democratic Senators; on the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Clymer; on the Committee on Banks, Mr. Mott; on the Committee on Claims, Messers Lamberton and Crawford, and so throughout the whole list we believe there is not a Committee which has not some representative of the minority upon it. This evidence of a disposition on the part of the Speaker to act with fairness is worthy of commendation.

STILL ANOTHER DIVISION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvanians in Washington are greatly pleased with the proposition of Governor Curtin to the War Department, that the eight regiments of infantry and one of cavalry now in the State, should embark at Philadelphia for some destination South where they may have immediate and active service. That after placing in the field over one hundred thousand men, more than any State in the Union, and arming and equipping them in a most perfect and creditable manner, the brave old Keystone should offer to do still more, indeed to furnish—now that she has filled her quota and all other States exhausted, at least for the present—an entire expedition, is a fact which must reflect the highest honor upon her loyal and patriotic people.

The energy which Gov. Curtin has personally exhibited from the beginning of the war, in the raising and equipment of regiments, is the subject of universal compliment.

Should the proposed expedition be authorized by the Government, there is no doubt but that it will prove as disastrous to the rebels as any that has been sent against them. When Pennsylvanians strike they make their blows felt. All honor to the gallant and patriotic old Commonwealth!

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—On the 18th ult. near Newton Hamilton, (but in this county,) Robert Bell, son ot Samuel Bell, was instantly killed by the discharge of a rifle in his own hands. It seems he desired to know whether the gun was loaded, and adopted the foolish expedient of pressing his foot on the hammer and blowing in the muzzle. The hammer slipped and discharged the load, driving the ball through his brain. He was about 18 years of age.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP LEWIS, *near Cumberland, Md.*,
January 19th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—After a long silence, allow me a small space in the columns of your paper, to state to your numerous readers that Company A of the 110th Regiment still holds a place among the troops of old Pennsylvania and the other loyal States.

I shall merely sketch our trip from Harrisburg (whence we started on last Thursday two weeks,) to this town, which we reached a couple of days ago. After bidding adieu to our friends—particularly the ladies—we started for a long separation from our native State, and at daybreak on Friday morning we found ourselves in Hagerstown, Md. We remained there that day, and then, having received marching orders, we started about 10 o'clock next morning for Hancock, a distance of thirty miles. After marching some fifteen miles, we pitched our tents with the purpose of encamping for the night, but hardly had we driven our stakes when two dispatches—one treading on the other's heels—ordered us to continue our march, as there was a fight going on at Bath, Va., about six miles from Hancock; that our troops were retreating towards the latter place, and that we should come up instanter. We were apprised that the force of the rebels was 15,000, and that the Pennsylvania 84th, under Col. Murray, and part of the Illinois 39th, together with two pieces of artillery and one company of cavalry was the amount of our strength, although the enemy considered our force to be 5,000. We immediately struck tents and started, on quick time, for Hancock, as if our salvation depended upon our reaching there before midnight, for our arms were there in readiness the moment we should arrive, and if the place fell into the hands of the enemy we would lose our arms and be entirely defenceless and impotent. Before we reached our destination we heard the boom and saw the flash of the cannon, which told us the town was really attacked, and as we neared the place we met women and children, and even men, fleeing for safety, who informed us that the town was being shelled and would probably be burned before we could reach it. But instead of discouraging us, the news only had the effect of adding new vitality to our weary limbs, and urged us to greater speed. As we neared the town, however, and when within about two miles of it, the firing suddenly ceased and a bright light sprang up, which we supposed to be the town on fire, but which eventually proved to be some building on the opposite side of the river, which had been fired by the rebels. We reached the town about 9½ o'clock P. M. and found it to be still occupied by our troops, and but little damaged by the bombs hurled into it. We quartered for the night in the churches, houses, and wherever we could find a canopy which might protect us from the weather. We slept soundly until the next morning (Sunday) which opened to us a view of the rebels planting their batteries on an adjacent hill across the Potomac, the opposing forces being so close together that our pickets were within rifle-shot of the rebels. We soon availed ourselves of our arms, which are Belgium rifles, but, while we were yet cleaning them, a flag of truce made its appearance on the Virginia side of the water, and its bearer, after being blindfolded and conducted into the presence of Gen. Lander, demanded, on behalf of the rebels, an unconditional surrender, declaring that the alternative would be their shelling and burning of the town. The General gave him a Union answer—it consisting of sentence which closes with a strengthy expletive, to wit:—"Shell and be d——d!" So, according to promise, at about 11 o'clock A. M. they opened upon us with about five or six guns, the fire of which we returned, with interest The firing was kept up nearly all day, and terminated by the rebels being driven in confusion back to the shelter of a hill. What their loss was I am not prepared to say, although we could see them distinctly, through the glasses, and see our shells being distributed among them very freely. No lives were lost upon our side, and, with the exception of several houses having been pierced with shell and shot, the town was not damaged.

We retired to our quarters, little rested from our tiresome march, having been upon our feet all day. At daybreak on Monday morning the rebels again made their appearance on the hill aforementioned and were in the act of planting a battery, when we opened on them and scattered them like chaff before they could fire a shot. The firing was kept up on our side—our shell exploding in their camp behind a hill, and upon the hill we could see them dragging away their dead. They could also be seen straggling here and there at a great distance over on their side of the river, until about 11 o'clock, A. M., when not a vestige of a rebel was to be seen, even if the eyeballs had been strained from their sockets in the attempt.

The time passed along quietly until Friday evening—nothing transpiring in the interval, except the arrival of reinforcements which made us about 5,000 strong. On the same evening we received orders to march to Cumberland, Md., a distance of forty miles. We started about dusk and marched 12 miles through mud and over mountains, and lay in the woods, on the wet ground, without tents or fires—the woods being clear of underbrush. We rose in the morning, stiff, sore and tired, and made our breakfast on sea-biscuit alone, for we had not had time to cook anything, and many had not even a biscuit during the whole march. Only nineteen out of our company arrived at Cumberland that evening, and not that many of any other company in the regiment.—But they have all straggled in, except a few whom we left behind in sickness. We took quarters here for a few days, in different houses which were given us, but we are now in camp, awaiting marching orders.

It now becomes my painful duty to record here the death of two brother soldiers, members of Company A (Capt. D. M. Jones,) 110th Regiment P. V. The first was Wm. Wilson, aged 18 years. He was left in the hospital at Harrisburg, when our regiment started out, and died of the measles on the 3d day of January, 1862. The second who was taken from us was Jas. Stoddard, who took sick on the road, was left at Hagerstown, and has since died. We, the officers and members of Company A, do heartily sympathize with the relatives and friends of these young men; and, while they may mourn the loss of a son, a brother or a friend, we sincerely mourn the loss of two noble, true-hearted and patriotic soldiers, who were both ready and willing to do their whole duty in defence of their country's rights; and, though they never had the privilege of showing their bravery in the field, we had full confidence in their courage, and feel that they died in defence of their country as much as if they had fallen on the field of battle; and, as we hope to hold the rebels to our glorious Constitution and Union, so we hope to revenge their deaths upon the enemy if the opportunity ever presents itself to us in this fratricidal war.

We are again under marching orders, and expect a grand movement of our army pretty soon. We cannot tell whither we are going, but wherever we may, receive the assurance that we shall never forget our friends in your section.

Yours, &c., H. H. H.

HILTON-HEAD, S. C.
January 9, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The past two weeks have been rather devoid of interest, nothing of any moment occurring except a small fight some eight or ten miles above Beaufort, at a place called Port Royal Ferry. It seems that the rebels have been, for some time past, throwing up entrenchments and mounting cannon so as to prevent our men from using this ferry in crossing to the main land. Gen. Stevens' brigade was charged with the dispersing of them and the clearing of the ferry, and right gallantly did they do it. Under cover of the fire of the gun boats they approached the batteries and then charged them at the point of the bayonet.—Our men captured one gun and killed several rebels, and lost one man killed, one missing and nine wounded. While the fight was going on the long roll beat in all the camps on this island, and suddenly all the regiments were out in line of battle, the guns on Fort Walker (now Welles) and those mounted on the new entrenchments further inland were quickly manned and every one awaited orders. Presently they came. Every man was to get his overcoat, haversack with rations, and canteens and be ready to march at a moment's notice. We did so, and during the whole afternoon patiently waited for the word to "fall in." But it did not come.—The news, however, soon came from Beaufort that our men had gained the day, and—we did not leave our camp. So ended our first fight, and by that victory our forces have gained a footing on the main land, and can have a direct route to the railroad which seems to be the great point now.

Large quantities of cotton are now being gathered and shipped from this point. Some vessels take out as high as 180,000 and 190,000 pounds at a load. Perhaps if we put a few such loads as this into Johnny Bull's mouth, we will stop his roaring. By the way, don't you think that Johnny is "treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath?" If he don't get most completely thrashed after we have finished switching our Southern *friends* it will not be because the soldiers do not want to give it to him. The English have at last got those villains, Mason and Slidell, and I hope they may enjoy them to their hearts content. Now that the *casus belli*, over which some of the papers put on the agony pretty heavily, is disposed of, it remains to be seen what course she will pursue towards us for the future. Why, it is darkly hinted in some of the English papers that even should this affair be settled peaceably, still the sinking of the stone fleet is a sufficient cause for breaking the peace between the two nations. Now, if England wants to come, and is determined to come, I say, let her come. But as soon as she does, we will turn the key upon the exportation of grain and breadstuffs, and following that we will throw back on her hands the millions of dollars of manufactured articles which we each year purchase, and then—stand from under. England would find a worse rebellion at home than she ever imagined we were suppressing here. May such a state of affairs never arise. May England be wise and keep out of difficulty, for if she ever fires a gun at the North, she must go under, never more to occupy an honorable position among the nations of the earth.

One of the main features, or objects of note, on this island are a number of wooden buildings, from two to three hundred feet long by twenty-five or thirty feet wide and one story high. These houses are intended as quarters for the negroes who at various times come in and claim the protection of the Government. Immense stables, storehouses, and large wooden buildings of all descriptions are rapidly going up here. A large bakery, capable of turning out bread enough per day to supply thirty thousand men, is now in full operation, and the bread obtained from it is equal to any of the baker's bread of the North. Prof. Starkweather, of the æronautic corps, is here with one of Lowe's balloons, for which he is having the gas rapidly manufactured, in tanks brought from the North, and I understand the inflation will commence in a very few days. Then, don't you see, we will have a balloon ascension here, which I am sure will be quite a novelty. This is done in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the country around.—I feel well satisfied from all that is going on here, that before long there will be some heavy work to do. A large number of Propellers and gunboats have for the last few days been collecting in the harbor, indicating that a move is to be made somewhere. Heavy firing is heard every day in the direction of Fort Pulaski which is only about 22 miles distant from us. It would just be a good day's march from here, along the beach to the Fort.

JANUARY 15th

As the mail does not go North until to-morrow I have postponed closing this letter in order that I might give you the latest possible news. Since writing the above letter our Regiment has been changed from the 3rd Brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Wright to the temporary Brigade commanded by Col. Brown of the 3rd Rhode Island Regiment acting Brigadier. We now constitute a portion of the Garrison of the Fort, though not directly within the walls of it. Our Regiment will by this means have the advantage of being drilled in heavy Artillery as well as Light Infantry. By this course it will be rendered a much more efficient and valuable body of men.

Several ascents have been made by Prof. Starkweather with his balloon, but his reports have not yet been made public. I believe he is to go to Beaufort and there make reconnoisances.

There has been a vague rumor current here for a few days past, that Fort Pulaski had been evacuated by the rebels, who carried off all their cannon. It is not however generally believed.

To-day we have very dull unpleasant weather, cool, chilly and very foggy, and I suppose at the North you have snow or rain. It rains but seldom here and then the showers are but light.

Enclosed I send you a specimen copy of a little paper edited and issued by the Field and Staff officers of the 100th Regiment P. V. The most of this copy as you will see, is devoted to laudations of Col Leasure, and the part he and his regiment took in the fight, which I have good authority for saying is in many points very incorrect. A printing press and type have been set up on this island and a paper will be issued in a few days. I shall send you a copy as soon as issued. I shall endeavor to write you a letter weekly, though I fear from the irregularity of the mails, you will not receive them regularly. With this promise and explanation, I shall close. KEYSTONE.

[We have been permitted to copy the following extracts from a private letter received by Mr. D. D. Domer, of this place, from his brother, William Domer, who is a member of the "Anderson Body-Guard," formed in this State. They will be read with interest by all his acquaintances in these parts, and they are many. —EDS:]

CAMP NELSON, *near Louisville, Ky.*,
January 15th, 1862.

We are still here, awaiting marching orders.—We were notified last Friday to prepare for marching, which we accordingly did, and now await the order. It may come to-day, and it may not come for a week or more. "We know not what a day may bring forth."

The weather has been a little rough for several days past, with about an inch of snow on the ground, but we can keep comfortable in our tents, with stoves, so long as we are in camp.

Kephart was thrown from his horse yesterday and had his leg and knee somewhat bruised, but not seriously. He is doing very well and will soon be about again. The boys are generally well and in good spirits.

I believe I told you in my last note that our company had been selected by Gen. Buell as his escort, when he takes the field; therefore our movements will depend somewhat upon his—or rather on his orders. Our duties will no doubt be sometimes arduous, and we will all the time be under the strictest military surveilance, but this will be all the better for the company.

The news of Cameron's resignation was received here with apparently great satisfaction by the Kentuckians. It inspires them with confidence in the Administration, and it will aid the Union cause vastly in this department—in fact throughout the border States. Cameron's report was exceedingly obnoxious to the conservative men of Kentucky, and had it not been for the timely intervention of the President, thousands of good Union men would have turned Secessionists, and our cause in Kentucky would have become much more compliated. Now our prospects are much brighter, and this, with the recent victories of our arms in the State, inspires us with the hope that our cause is fast gaining ground, and that soon the State of Clay and Crittenden will be redeemed from the curse of treason and rebellion. Our cause is just and our victory sure. The advance on Bowling Green may be delayed for prudential reasons, but it will be none the less sure and triumphant. The time is spent in making extensive preparations of troops, provisions, &c., by teams. This is a mule depot, where they are broken and made up into teams of from four to six to a wagon, and then sent forward to the advance positions on Green river and other places.

Nothing more of special interest now.

Yours, affectionately,
WM. DOMER.

Secretary Stanton's Policy.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:—It is very evident that the new Secretary of War intends to create some radical changes in the management of his department. Already he has infused new energy into his subordinates. The influences which hampered Secretary Cameron will not be permitted to hamper Secretary Stanton. However necessary care and caution may be to protect the public interests, it may happen that army officers of experience and assumed integrity, may commit as many mistakes as civilians, and have as many favorites. Mr. Stanton is completely independent of all mere political managers, and his bold and vigorous character will strengthen him in introducing some of the most wholesome, as well as some of the most startling reforms.

The Washington *Star*, says:

It is understood that a thorough reorganization of the War Department is rapidly progressing, and that it will, in a few days, be fully up to the demands of the occasion. Among other things, it is not improbable that the following will occur:

1. That in order to leave room for promotions for gallant acts in the field, and other reasons of public policy, no further appointments to any rank in the army (unless of men in the field) will be made until the 1st of March.

2. That all the nominations that have been made, and are now pending before the Senate, will be suspended until after the 1st of March.

3. That the disorganization produced by officers frequenting the city instead of remaining in camp to instruct themselves and soldiers in the military art, will be checked by dropping from the list those who frequent the city otherwise than on military duty and by *command* of their superior officer.

4. That in order to conduct the business of war as war, the Department will be closed four days in the week against all other business than what appertains to active operations in the field.

5. That Saturday of each week will be devoted exclusively to the transaction of the business of Senators and Representatives in Congress; and that Monday of each week will be devoted to the business of other persons requiring personal interviews with the Secretary.

6. That the Secretary of War will transact no business whatever, and will see no person on business at his private residence, but will receive his friends socially on Wednesday evenings.

7. That the despatch of business by mail or written communications will have the preference, and will receive the personal attention of the Secretary on the morning of each day before entering upon other duties.

Battle near Somerset, Ky.

On Sunday morning last, a battle took place between a portion of the Union forces in Ky., under Gen. Shoepff, and Gen. Zollicoffer's army of rebels, the details of which are partially given below and show it to have been a grand victory for the Union forces:

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.

A special Louisville dispatch to the *Commercial*, says that despatches received at Head Quarters announce that the battle took place on Sunday morning, and that General Thomas continued the pursuit until night. Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them like a flock of frightened sheep close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they laid all night expecting to storm them in the morning, but with the aid of their boats and barges the enemy managed to get across the river before daylight. They left behind them all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagons loaded with quarter master and medical stores which fell into our hands. Our troops had possession of the entrenchments yesterday morning.

After reaching the opposite side of the river the rebels dispersed in every direction. Two-hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field.

Gen. Zollicoffer was found in a wagon mortally wounded.

Our loss has not been definitely ascertained, but it must have been considerable.

The surgeon of the Tenth Indiana Regiment telegraphed that his regiment had seventy killed and wounded.

General Thomas's division embraces some of the best regiments in this department.

As far as learned, the Ninth Ohio, Tenth Indiana, Second Minnesota, Eighteenth Regulars, and Fourth and Tenth Kentucky regiments were among those engaged.

Colonel Manson's brigade, including the 10th Indiana, 18th regulars, and some Kentucky regiments, reinforced General Thomas. During Saturday night they made a forced march of twenty-five miles through heavy roads, and managed to arrive three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part in spite of their fatigue. The tenor of all the official dispatches goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory of the war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side.

Gen. Schoeff was utterly unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the bluffy character of the country, and the obstruction of all the roads by felled timber.

The following despatch was received at head-quarters:

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1862.

To Major General McClellan, Commanding the United States Army:

The following has just been received from Gen. Thomas:

The rout of the enemy was complete.—After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river, and upwards of fifty wagons, he abandoned the rest with all the ammunition in the depot at Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms, and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Monticello, but are so completely demoralized that I do not believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee.

The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight six-pounders and two Parrot guns, with caissons filled with ammunition; about one hundred four-horse wagons, and upwards of twelve hundred horses and mules; several boxes of arms, which have never been opened, and from five hundred to one thousand muskets, (mostly flint locks, but in good order;) subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, and a large amount of hospital stores.

As soon as I receive the report of the brigade commanders, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was thirty-nine killed, and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded. Among the wounded were Col. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieut. Bart, of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. The loss of the rebels was: Zollicoffer and 114 others killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 45 taken prisoners, (not wounded) five of whom are surgeons, and including Lieutenant Colonel Carter of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment.

"General THOMAS."

D. C. BUEL, Brig. Gen. commanding.

COST OF OUR ARMY.—The New York *Times* is urging energetic action in the army, if for no other reason, on account of the enormous cost in the way of principal, interest and *personnel*. That paper says that with 600,000 men in the field we are spending at the rate of $660,000,000 annually for army alone, and $150,000,000 more for the navy, coast defences and civil list. The French Budget for 1860 was 345,000,000 francs, or $65,000,000 for a force on a war footing of 750,000 men, and a reserve on a peace footing of 415,000 men. We are spending at ten times this rate. With all that has been borrowed, the floating debt of government today probably reaches $100,000,000, and is still running on at a rapid rate. We can pay for the present. But it is evident that we cannot indefinitely prolong the war. We shall, if continued long, sink under the exhaustion. But this need not, and we trust will not be. We pay seven per cent. for our loans, the British Government three. If we are spending at the rate of $750,000 annually, that country could, without any great present burden, expend $1,400,000,000. We do not refer to this subject by way of discouragement, but as an argument for the most energetic action.

Altoona Trib

LOCAL ITE

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By an arrangement between the pu
papers in the city of Philadelphia
R. R., a News Express will leave
4 o'clock A. M., bring with it th
and connect with the Mail Train, a
9 o'clock A. M., thus distributing
some three hours earlier than ever
heretofore, and some five and a ha
than at present. The daily papers
on the Mail Train at 3.30 P. M.
the Fast Line at 8.55 P. M.
Fast Line leaves this station at
the Mail Train at 12.05 P. M.

☞ Claudius Lloyd, of Loc
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A MAN UNSUSPECTINGLY OWN GRAVE CLOTHES.—L
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night. They were receiv
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fever and died, and the ne
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the grave.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ A spirited revival is now in progress in the Methodist Church in this place. Between thirty and forty persons nightly present themselves at the altar, for the prayers of the congregation. Dr. Palmer, of New York, and other ministers, have been assisting in the exercises. May the work deepen and widen, and may many who are now indifferent spectators, be brought to an experimental knowledge of the truth.

☞ We are pained to record the sudden death of George B. Mowry, which occurred in Washington city, about a week since. For a number of years after the Pennsylvania Rail Road was first opened, Mr. Mowry was connected with it as civil engineer, and his proverbial kindness of disposition, unimpeachable integrity and splendid business qualifications endeared him to all who came in contact with him, and makes his death generally lamented.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—A correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, who is endorsed by that paper as an experienced *cuisinier*, gives a *recipe* for a partial substitute for coffee, which has proved to be good. It is to cut raw carrots in thin slices, and brown slowly in an oven; then grind or pound them, and mix with coffee in equal portions; or the slices may be put to boil with the coffee without being broken. He says that the carrots cannot be detected by the taste of the beverage, and that several gentlemen, at a dinner party where he was, drank each two or three cups of this coffee, who seldom indulged in but one, ignorant of the ingredients, attributing the superior flavor to the excellent quality of the cream.

BROKE JAIL.—Two prisoners—one a mulatto named John Dorsin *alias* John Penlo, and the other a boy named Geo. Hoffman—made their escape from jail on Thursday night last by digging a hole through their cell wall, and reaching *terra firma* by means of a rope made from their bedclothes. Dorsin is the fellow who robbed and then set fire to the store of Mr. Kinkead, of Yellow Springs, and is a dangerous customer to be at large. He had on a pair of hobbles when he escaped, and the supposition is that he must have been relieved of them by some outside accomplices, else he could not have got away. A reward of fifty dollars is offered by Sheriff McCamant for his apprehension. He is a light mulatto, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a downcast look, and had on dark clothes.—*Standard.*

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—On Monday next, 27th inst., a new schedule will go into operation on the Penn'a R. R., and we think the arrangement for running the Passenger Trains will meet with the approval of and accommodate the travelling community of the whole line. There has been no change in the running of Passenger Trains Westward, except that the Mail Train is one hour later. By an arrangement between the publishers of daily papers in the city of Philadelphia and the Penn'a R. R., a News Express will leave Philadelphia at 4 o'clock A. M., bring with it the daily papers, and connect with the Mail Train, at Harrisburg, at 9 o'clock A. M., thus distributing the daily papers some three hours earlier than ever it has been done heretofore, and some five and a half hours earlier than at present. The daily papers will arrive here on the Mail Train at 3.30 P. M., instead of on the Fast Line at 8.55 P. M. Going East, the Fast Line leaves this station at 7.55 A. M., and the Mail Train at 12.05 P. M.

☞ Claudius Lloyd, of Lockport, N. Y., a married man, on New Year's night, inveigled from home a young lady named Daniels, daughter of Mr. Daniels, President of the Niagara County Bank, which event plunged an estimable family into the profoundest grief, as the daughter was a fond child, and was surrounded by her parents with all the comforts and luxuries of a home such as few enjoy. She was accomplished and of prepossessing appearance, and she went with Lloyd to Rochester, where they staid a few days, and went, it is supposed, to Batavia, where she is now said to be. Getting out of funds, Lloyd went back to Lockport, and finding that he was not discovered by his acquaintances, planned and carried into execution the murder of an old friend, named Charles T. Thody. Thody was discovered by Dr. Davison about seven o'clock near his (Davison's) office door, covered with blood, and holding in his hands an iron bar with which he declared Lloyd beat him. He also exclaimed that it was too bad that Lloyd should kill him when he had been lodging him for two or three days, and immediately expired.—Thody was a friend of Lloyd's and done several acts of kindness for him. The deceased was a bachelor, and is supposed to have been quite wealthy, It is supposed that the murderer inflicted the blows sometime during the night, and left supposing that his victim was dead. The motive is supposed to have been plunder, as the deceased's pocket book, which was usually well suppled with money, and on Saturday was known to contain $75 is missing. At four o'clock, on the morning of the murder, Lloyd called at a livery stable in the village and hired a horse and buggy with which to go to Buffalo, but it is supposed that he took the Post road leading to Lewiston, and made good his way to Canada. He is described as being about thirty or thirty-eight years of age, rather prepossessing appearance, five and a half feet high with a dark complexion, black curly hair, black whiskers and sharp black eyes.

A MAN UNSUSPECTINGLY ORDERS HIS OWN GRAVE CLOTHES.—Last week, says the Boston *Traveller*, a merchant of this city, in the prime of life, and apparently in a perfectly healthy condition, called upon a tailor and was measured for a suit of clothes to be sent home on Saturday night. They were received at the time appointed, but in the meantime the merchant had suddenly sickened with brain fever and died, and the new suit was used for the purpose of clothing the body for the grave.

Disloyal Government Employees.

The Potter Committee, appointed by the House to investigate the fidelity of clerks and other employees of the Government about Washington, have suspended their labors and are preparing their report.

It will be very long, and must create much excitement in the country, as the committee has come to the conclusion that at least five hundred persons employed in the Departments are disloyal to the Government, and would rejoice to see Jeff. Davis in possession of Washington. The report will be very severe upon Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, showing that Jacob Thompson's old disunion clerk, and his own [Smith's] family and friends, draw two-thirds of the salaries in his Department. They charge that Mr. Smith, and at least one other Secretary, have treated the respectful inquiries of a Congressional Committee with contempt, and balked their efforts to purge the public service of traitors. The sympathies of the country will be with the committee, for the people know that the Government has been harrassed and nearly ruined by spies in Washington. The report will be finished this week, and published at an early day.

The Cairo Mystery Explained

Another batch of dispatches from Cairo. The various expeditions are all back safely at that point. The key of the late movements from there seems to be this.—They were intended as a huge feint, and hence the clamor and exaggerated reports made about them in the West. Those dispatches emanated from Western Generals. The feint, however, was premature. The weather, and perhaps the backwardness of other parts of the anaconda East and South, have prevented Buell from taking advantage of whatever results the feint produced. From the latest advices South, we judge that the rebels at Columbus were not as much deluded as were our own side, for it is said that it was generally considered there in the light of a ruse. Buell is now all ready, but forward movements are hardly possible on account of the wretched and abominable condition of the roads South of Green river. A week's freeze would be worth untold millions to us. The roads about Washington are, unfortunately, in the same impassable condition. Patience, yet awhile, We, and not they, are gaining by time.

SUFFERINGS OF THE REBELS.—Scouting parties that have recently scoured the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House, report that the farmers have not yet killed their hogs on account of the impossibility of procuring salt to cure the meat.—A number of them who represent themselves to be Union men, have petitioned Gen. McDowell to allow them to obtain a supply. The rebel soldiers in that neighborhood are said to be so poorly provided with clothing fit for the present inclement weather that they are forced to appropriate to themselves the clothing of the negroes. Their horses are also suffering and dying in numbers for want of long fodder. They have eaten all that is to be had in the immediate neighborhood, and have not means of transportation to bring a sufficient quantity from a distance.

A THOUSAND DROWNED.—The California journals in giving an account of the late disastrous floods with which they have been visited, state that the Chinese have been very great sufferers. No less than forty-five Chinamen were carried away in their cabins at Oregon Bar, in Placer county. The Chinese hongs in San Francisco have since received letters from the interior of the State to the effect that during the late freshet, near one thousand Chinamen were washed off from Long Bar and vicinity, on the Yuba, and drowned. It appears that the poor fellows remained in their cabins on the Bar, as they had done during previous floods, until the raging waters rose about them and rendered their escape impossible.

☞ Speaking of the horses belonging to Col. Wynkoop's cavalry, some of which were inspected at Huntingdon, the Pittsburgh Dispatch says:

"Their horses were not generally remarkable for beauty—some were tolerable nags, some miserably unfit for service. A few were left on the wharf, condemned as not worth transportation.—It seems impossible that such horses could have passed examination by honest and competent judges. Why is it that the Government is put to the expense of buying, feeding and transporting animals which would not, if sold at the horse market, bring much more than the value of their hide?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers.—Not many years since, officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and tight sleeves made volition a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address

REV. WM. COSGROVE.
639, Fulton Avenue.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Those exposed to Bilious attacks caused by miasma, as well as those already suffering from them, and particularly those convalescent, should at once have recourse to Prof. Wood's Restorative cordial and Blood Renovator. It is a pure healthy tonic Cordial, and will at once be felt in all parts of the system, exhilarating and permanently building it up, and thus not only cure, but render the constitution invulnerable to the further progress of disease, as well as prevent those new developments to which in a weakened condition we are so liable. See advertisement in another column.

TILGHMAN V. RHOADS,.....CHARLES SAILOR.
REVERE HOUSE,
(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)
Third Street, above Race,
PHILADELPHIA.
RHOADS & SAILOR, PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.
March 7, 1861-1y

MARRIED.

On the 2d instant, by John Griffin, Esq., Mr. JAMES BURKHART, of Altoona, to Miss ANNA GLASS, of Logan township.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. E. W. Kirby, Mr. JAMES YOUNG to Miss EMELINE AINSWORTH, both of Blair Co., Pa.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Birmingham, but in this county, by the Rev. W. A. Hooper, Mr. E. L. WILLIAMS to Miss KATE L. CALDWELL.

We can hardly express our thanks to the above happy couple for the very generous treatment we received at their hands. We write them happy, because those who do not forget to be kind to the printer will not forget to be kind to each other, and from kindness flows true happiness. Ed has chosen a help-mate who knows how to attend to the duties of her department and will make his home the dearest spot on earth, and KATE has given her heart and hand to one who is worthy of her entire affections and best efforts to please in all things. May their lives be long and happy here and still happier in the eternity to come.

DIED.

In this place, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16th, 1862, after a severe illness of 12 days, of ulcerative sore throat, complicated with inflammation of the wind-pipe and lungs, JOHN LLOYD THOMAS, son of the late Dr. G. D. and Mrs. N. J. Thomas, in the 13th year of his age. He died in the full hope of a glorious and blissful immortality.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 17th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH WIDENSALL, in the 78th year of her age.

In this place, on the 14th inst., JOHN LEECH, son of Dr. J. T. and Mary A. J. Christy, aged 3 years and 3 mos.

To-day we cut the fragrant sod
And cast the clods asunder,
And laid our best beloved of God,
Our dear dead baby under.
Take thou our child—ours for a day—
Thine while the ages blossom;
This little shining bead we lay
In the Redeemer's bosom.
[Pittsburgh papers please copy.]

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL DUNLAP, late of Altoona, Blair county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
S. M. WOODKOK, Adm'r.
Jan. 25th, 1862.-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of MATHIAS SMITH, late of Logan township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JANE SMITH, *Adm'rx.*
JOHN SMITH, *Adm'r.*
Jan. 25, 1862.-6t

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BLAIR COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will convene at the American House in Hollidaysburg, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday the 28th instant.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine-Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to sell or give my wife Harriet anything on my account after this date, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, unless compelled by law.—Her extravagance in dealing has compelled me to give this notice in order to save myself and others.
GEORGE INNES.
Altoona, Jan. 16.-3t.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more ablebodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $11 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.
By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to
$100 BOUNTY
from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.
For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.
Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL.
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

REFORMED AMERICAN PRACTICE.
GO AND SEE THE
ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR, who can be consulted at Mr. WOODS', in Altoona, on the 9th of January. Also, the 10th of February. Also, the 7th of March.
He cures all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females that may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instrumentation sounding the lungs and chest, and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.
☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Tumors, they varying from $10 to $100. Examinations free. See handbills.
Dec. 19, 1861.] DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON,
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an
OYSTER SALOON
attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.
FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.
He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.
Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.
Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861-tf

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.
Invite attention to their LARGE, VARIED and HANDSOME assortment of
NEW FALL GOODS,
Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, and FANCY DRY GOODS.
Also, a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, &c.
☞ This stock is principally T. W. EVANS & CO.'S OWN IMPORTATION, having been selected in the best European Markets, expressly for their own Retail Trade, and will be found unsurpassed for Style, Quality, and REASONABLE PRICES.
NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,
BELOW CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Wholesale buyers will find it advantageous to examine this Stock. [Oct17-2m.]

ON HAND AGAIN—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our customers and all others, that we are on hands again with a large and varied stock of
FALL GOODS;
and as our old stock was *beautifully cleaned out*, those who feel inclined to patronize us will have the advantage of selecting from an almost entirely
NEW AND FRESH STOCK
of goods, which we feel confident will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We particularly invite our lady friends to call and Examine our splendid line of
DRESS GOODS, &C.,
which we think cannot fail to please.
J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, Oct. 9th, 1861-3t.

DENTISTRY.
J. IRVIN STEEL, D. D. S., HAVING located permanently in Altoona, respectfully offers his services in the different departments of
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.
Office nearly opposite C. Jaggard's Store, Virginia st., Altoona, Pa. [May 16, '61-tf.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE.
FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,
Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.
47 Wall street, New York, Dec. 20, 1858.
GENTLEMEN:—Your note of the 15th inst., has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefitted by the use of Wood's Hair Restoratives, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.
I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about 4 months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top off my head and threatening to make me bald.
In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.
For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald. Very respectfully,
BEN. A. LAVENDER.
To O J Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.
My family are absent from the city, and I am no longe at No. 11 Carroll Place.
To Prof. O J Wood: Slamaston, Ala., *July* 20th, 1859.
Dear Sir—Your Hair Restorative has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all!
Yours truly. WM. H. KENEDY.
P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the Mobile *Mercury*, a strong Southern paper. W. H KENEDY.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Prof. O J Wood: Dear Sir—Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ¼ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
For sale in Altoona by A. ROUSH and G. W. KESSLER, Agents, and all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
July 1st, 1861-1yeow

CAMPBELL'S
SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR
NEWSPAPER PRESS.
FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH
I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of
SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,
on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.
Bed 31 X 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 X 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.
I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.
Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.
THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.
You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,
No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.
Sept. 19, 1861.

HELLO! THIS WAY, NEIGHBOR?
NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS
AT OLD PRICES.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he had been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little *lower* than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.
ALL COTTON GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines, all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian & the Omestopa and American Prints 10 yards for $1, Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Sheeting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Satinetts all wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.
Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.
GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c. J. A. SPRANKLE.
October 3d, 1861.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.
D. W. A. BELFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
VIRGINIA STREET, OPPOSITE JAGGARD'S STORE.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, the largest assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR
GENTLEMEN'S WINTER WEAR,
that has ever been offered to the citizens of Altoona. An examination of my stock will be sufficient to convince any one that I can supply the wants of the community in this line.
☞ I am also prepared to MAKE UP work on the shortest notice, and IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE FASHION. I feel confident that I can give
AS NEAT AND PERFECT A FIT
as can be had outside of the very best establishments in the cities.
I invite an inspection of my goods and work, knowing that they will speak better for me than anything I could say in an advertisement.
Altoona, Nov. 23, 1861-tf.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.
PROF. JOHN MILLER, PRINCIPAL.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.
TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.
For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek..... $12 50
For German or French..... 5 00
For Music..... 5 00
☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

WM. S. BITTNER,
Dental Surgeon,
OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.
Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, desirably located in the Borough of Altoona. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.
Altoona, Feb. 9, 1860-tf.

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE

of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to sale, at the Court-House in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on
Monday the 27th Day of January, 1862,
at One O'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:
All the right, title and interest of David McClain in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Tyrone, Blair county, on the corner of Main and Church-field streets, thence along Main street to lot No. 94, thence by said lot to an alley, being lot No. 93 in the plot or plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house and a stable.
Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David McClain.
ALSO:
All the right, title and interest of John L. Ritz in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in East Sharpsburgh, Blair county, fronting one hundred feet on the turnpike road, and extending back one hundred and thirty-two feet, adjoining lands of Jacob Hoover on the East, and by lands of Matthias Feichter on the North and Daniel Shiffer on the South, having thereon erected a two-story plank dwelling house and a frame stable.
Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Ritz.
ALSO:
All the right, title and interest of William W. Jackson in and to all that tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, bounded on the East by the Frankstown branch of the Juniata River, on the North by lands of James A. McCahan, on the West by lands in the possession of James Gardner, and on the South by lands of Joseph Smith, being a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a Warrant in the name of Thomas Vanbuskirk—supposed to contain two hundred and forty-nine acres, and one hundred and twenty-five perches, having thereon erected a large two-story brick dwelling house and brick stable, a large frame bank barn and other buildings.
Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William W. Jackson.
ALSO:
All the right, title and interest of John Denny, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Tyrone, Blair county, fronting sixty feet on Church street, and running back one hundred and sixty-five feet to an alley, bounded on the North by lot of Christian Holmes, on the South by lot of Essington Hatamond, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame stable and other buildings.
Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Denny.
ALSO:
All the right, title and interest of John C. Heyliman and J. R. Jones in and to all those two certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being partly in Blair county and partly in Cambria county, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of which said tracts was surveyed the 22d day of June A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth to William McDougal, and the other of which was surveyed on the 23d day of June A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the said Commonwealth to John Gray, containing together eight hundred acres, (more or less) on which there are coal banks open and in working order, having thereon erected one blacksmith shop, one tool-house and one small office.
Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John C. Heyliman and J. R. Jones.
ALSO:
All the right, title and interest of William Donnelly in and to the following described real estate, situate in Catharine township, Blair county, viz: Commencing at an elm immediately on the bank of the Juniata River, thence running in a straight line to a dog-wood corner (being an original corner), thence South five and one-half degrees West eleven perches to a post, thence South seventy-five and one-half degrees East fifty-six perches to a stone-pile, thence South ten degrees West one hundred and forty-one perches to a post, thence West thirty-nine perches, thence North eighty-two degrees West thirty perches to the canal dam, thence down said river to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and one hundred and eighteen perches and allowance; having thereon erected a log dwelling house, a log barn, a frame stable and other improvements.
Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Donnelly.
ALSO:
All the right, title and interest of John W. Cramer in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Tyrone, Blair county, fronting sixty feet on Plank Road or Main street, and extending back one hundred and eighty feet to an alley, being lot No.—, in the general plan of said borough, and bounded on the North-East by a lot of E. L. Spencer, dec'd, and on the South-West by a lot of William Williams, jr., having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a frame store-house and a frame stable.
Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John W. Cramer.
ALSO:
All the right, title and interest of Dr. Daniel Beigle in and to all that certain piece or part of a lot of ground in the town of Newry, Blair county, fronting thirty-eight feet on the turnpike road, and extending back two hundred feet (more or less) to an alley, bounded on the North by a lot of George Koon, and on the South by an alley, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and frame stable.
Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dr. Daniel Beigle.
SAMUEL McCAMANT.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Hollidaysburg, Jan. 9, 1862.

Iron City College
$35.00
Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the Country. Upward of twelve hundred young men from twenty-eight different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of
$2000.00 PER ANNUM,
immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.
☞ Minister's sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.
For Catalogue of 84 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Altoona, Jan. 24, '61-1y.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.
By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

CORELITE BASE.—Having purchased the right to manufacture the CORELITE BASE for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, I am now prepared to put up dentures on this new and beautiful principle, which is far superior to the old style, on silver plate, as it will not corrode or discolor. It contains no metallic substance, and of course there is no galvanic action, whereby metal plates often become obnoxious. Persons wishing a fine set of teeth will please call and examine specimens. W. S. BITTNER.
Jan. 2, 1862-tf] Office in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

PORK AND LARD FOR SALE.—I take this method of informing the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that I am now prepared to furnish PORK, in large quantities, at 4½ or 5 cents per pound. Also, an excellent article of LARD, at 8 *cents per lb. Wholesale*, or 10 *cents per lb. Retail.* The above articles can be had either at my Market-House or at my residence.
N. RUNYAN.
Altoona, Dec. 5, 1861.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.
$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.
J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 7, 1861.-6 mos.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on under the name, style and title of WOLF & BROTHER, will, from this date, be carried on by A. S. BECKHART—he having employed M. Wolf to act as his Agent. A. S. BECKHART,
per M. WOLF, Agent.
Altoona, December 28th, 1861. [jan 2-6t.]

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75
AGENTS WANTED!
We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Sept. 12-1y.]

LUMBER FOR SALE.
50,000 SHINGLES. 50,000 LATHES.
and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than the lowest, for Cash. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Fire Green, Dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERvers for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

BILLIOUS AFFECTIONS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &C., &C.
JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,
A MILD, PROMPT & EFFECTIVE REMEDY.
THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicine are not required; and which sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; bustle, or some gentle stimulus and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by the timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicine.
Convinced of the correctness of these views,
JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS
Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and foul matters.
For DYSPEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using in connection with this Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to direction.
For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and Billious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.
As these Pills have proved themselves so eminently successful in removing diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and diseases of the Skin, I have thought it advisable to add the following remarks on
LIVER COMPLAINT.
This is a disease much talked about, but at the same time very imperfectly understood.
Properly speaking, every derangement of the *Liver* of Billious system is a Liver Complaint, but the peculiar state of the Liver to which I now have reference is a *Chronic Affection*, and usually arises from a torpid or congestive state of that important organ. Sometimes the bile is deficient in quantity, or vitiated in quality, or both these states prevail at the same time. Sometimes the disease is owing to obstruction in the duct or pipe which conveys the bile from the liver into the bowels. This obstruction is very frequent, and is usually caused by the pipe being clogged up by thick tenacious slime or mucous, and sometimes by gall stones. The bile is then thrown back into the gall-bladder, where it is absorbed by numerous small vessels which convey it into the Thoracic Duct, a pipe that runs up along the spine, and terminates in and empties itself into the large vein of the left shoulder, near its junction with the veins of the head and neck, and thence the bile is conveyed to the heart and becomes mixed with the blood. The bile in this manner being diverted from its proper course, and circulating in a part of the body where it never was designed by nature, produces much evil, and often disastrous effects upon the health of the individual—because, for want of healthy bile to mix with the half-digested food, a complete separation never takes place between the chyle (the milky liquor which forms the blood) and those portions of the food designed by nature to be ejected from the bowels—for the bile, when present, purifies and separates the healthy from the unhealthy portions, in the same manner that lime-juice or white of eggs separate wine or cider from their impurities—and, consequently, the very fountain of life is vitiated and corrupted. Costiveness prevails—or alternately costiveness or diarrhœa—wind in the stomach and bowels and the patient is often annoyed with worms, and frequently with Sick Headache. The coarse particles of the bile thus mixed with the blood, more or less obstruct the pores of the skin and small blood-vessels, and hence give rise to various diseases of the skin, such as erysipelas, eczema, itchings, small watery vessels, blotches, tumors, pimples, scurf

HEADQUARTER

Dry Goods and Grocery

BAZAAR.

NEW STOCK, NEW FIRM,

AND

LOW PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Altoona and vicinity, that they have purchased THE ENTIRE STOCK OF J. E. ICKES, ON THE CORNER OF BRANCH AND ANNIE STREETS, ALTOONA, where they are now receiving and opening

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES'

Plain & Fancy Dress Goods,

Consisting of PLAIN and FIGURED SILKS, BOMBAZINES, REPKAS, FRENCH MERINOS, THIBET CLOTHS, COBURGS, Plain and Fancy WOOL DELAINES, Children's Fancy SACK FLANNELS, ALPACAS, Plain and Printed CASHMERES, LAVELLAS, MOHAIR, DE BEGES, PERSIAN TWILL, COMMON DELAINES, and an endless variety of the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS

MEN'S WEAR.

CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES, UNIONS, CASHMERETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, CORDEROYS, BLUE AND GREY DRILLS, CHECK, TICKING, AND HICKORY STRIPE.

WOOLEN GOODS.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BROCHE WOOLEN AND NEW STYLE RIBBED

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

BLANKETS, COMFORTS,

NUBIAS, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

IRISH LINEN, CAMBRICS, VICTORIA LAWNS, PLAIN AND DOTTED SWISS, BOBINETS, EDGINGS, AND THE

NICEST AND CHEAPEST LOT OF

NEEDLEWORK

COLLARS AND SETS ever offered in Altoona.

BOOTS & SHOES

AND

HATS & CAPS,

THEY ARE DETERMINED TO SELL

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Their assortment of

WOOLEN HOSIERY

AND

GLOVES

is very complete and the low prices they are selling them at is certainly astonishing.

QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, SYRUPS, and MOLASSES, MACKEREL, HERRING, CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CARBON AND FISH OIL, and, in fact, everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS STORE.

—o—

☞ As they make their purchases almost entirely for CASH, and as they WILL SELL FOR

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable them to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business they hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & PLITT.

Nov. 14, 1861-3m.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER.

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT HILEMAN'S.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for magnificence, extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Cuintes, De Beges, Coupes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Ribbons and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hoopel Skirts, Sewing, Lace Mitts, &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Heads of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 10, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN.

HELLO! THIS WAY, NEIGHBOR?

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for CASH, which enables him to sell as low if not a little *lower* than any house in this place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.

ALL COTTON GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Orlais, Canelaon and American Prints 10 yards for $1, Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all wool Plained from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Shirting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Flannels all wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.

Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES. Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. H. and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c.

October 3d, 1861. J. A. SPRANKLE.

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.

FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 X 46 inches, rolls a form with four rollers of 26 X 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be. If I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A. CAMPBELL.

Sept. 19, 1861. No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

AT JESSE SMITH'S.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF

Hats & Caps.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing. If not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.

Oct 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROF. JOHN MILLER, PRINCIPAL.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek..... $12 50

For German or French..... 5 00

For Music..... 5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:

J. B. LEDEN, M. D., Huntingdon.
JNO. MCCULLOCH, M. D., "
H. T. COFFEY, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. P. CHEW, Birmingham.
Rev. THOMAS STEVENSON, Tyrone City.
JACOB BURLEY, "
C. GUYER, "
W. BURLEY, "
M. H. JOLLY, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.*

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.*

BANKERS,

(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 20, 1859.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

FLOUR.—THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY FLOUR for sale. Whole sale and Retail.—Apply to J. SHOEMAKER.

Dec. 11, 1856-tf. Masonic Temple.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at

1-tf G. W. KESSLER'S.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more Gifts have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$35. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$50. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND

THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Algiers, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $5.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,

Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quality of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarse and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing the work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real door-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT, THOS. MCAULEY.
JOSEPH G ABLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
E. A. O. KERR.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice. He also manufactures LEADER Iron Spouting, which is said to be much superior to galvanized sheet-iron or tin.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adelaide streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Sept. 1st, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

S. M. WOODKOK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.

Sept. 6, 1860, tf.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscriber would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will deliver by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard.

July 25, 1861.-tf. H. R MYERS.

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Personalties, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple.

Jan. 3, '59-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent*

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c., for sale by

1-tf] G. W. KESSLER.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at

KESSLER'S.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER,

Just Arrived and Now Being Opened at

M'CORMICK'S STORE,

IN THE OLD PLACE.

WE respectfully invite Purchasers to call and examine our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, as we think they will be found upon examination, to compare favorably with any other assortment in the place, as well in quality as in price, although we are not prepared to say (as some of our Brother Chips have said), that some descriptions of goods have not advanced in price, for in doing so we would come in contact with the intelligence of the people as every boy of six years old knows better—that we cannot sell domestic goods at old prices, unless we buy an inferior quality.

We have a full assortment of Goods, embracing all the usual varieties, such as FRESH COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, &C., to make up the full

FAMILY GROCERY.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., with a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, from a fine dress coat down to a monkey-jacket.

Also, a full assortment of *HARDWARE, CEDAR WARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, &C., &C.*

And as to

DRY GOODS,

our assortment is complete; and as we have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, as near as we can, we are enabled to sell at much lower prices than when we gave a general credit. We therefore feel very grateful to our friends and a generous Public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given us, and hope, by strict attention to business and a full determination to please our patrons in prices and qualities, to retain the same—still adhering closely to an old motto—*Quick Sales and Small Pr fits!*

[OCT. 31, '61-tf] OLD STAND, North Ward.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claims to public attention as a Fashionable Tailor as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, which, when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it so. I am not dependant upon any one to put me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 24-3m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully informs the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles in that line of business. *Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

---

GROCERY, PROVISION AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES

DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

Office Room, 1861-tf] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the E. a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Under-shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1859-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City land offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. McKINNEY,

ORAPOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859.-tf

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. B. CLARK, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
MCCRUM & DERN, Editors, "
THOS. A. SCOTT, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. MCCURDY, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

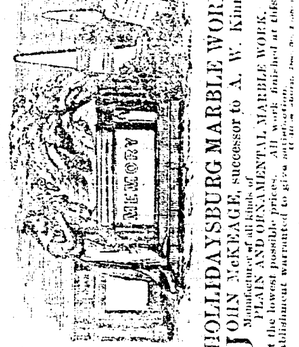
Jan. 27, '59-tf

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by

Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS

JOHN McKNAGHE, successor to A. W. Kinney, at the Marble Works, Hollidaysburg, Pa.



CROCKERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoice of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays. He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter.

EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities. Call, examine and price our stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 26, '58-1y.] JACOB WISE.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the ordinary reader would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

he invites an examination of his stock and work. He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which he offers at fair prices.

He will give special attention to custom work, all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction. None but best workmen are employed.

Remember my shop is on Virginia street, immediately opposite Kessler's Drug Store.

September 3, '57-tf] JOHN H. ROBERTS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING STOVES.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND GAS AND SAVING OF FUEL.

The subscriber takes pleasure in offering to the public NEW GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING

Cooking Stove, recently patented, which is destined to supercede all others, as it requires

ONE-THIRD LESS FUEL

than other stoves and is more easily, quickly and regularly heated. No unpleasant smell of gas arises from the stove from the fact that it is all consumed in the escape. There is no trouble from smoke as that most disagreeable and often annoying exhalation is also consumed inside of the stove. Neither is there any danger of flues or chimneys becoming clogged with soot or the mortar loosened by the gas arising from coal fires.

Persons wishing to purchase stoves are invited to call at the store of the subscriber, in the Masonic Temple, and examine the above stoves.

JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Sole Agent for Blair County.

N. B. All kinds of Air-tight, Parlor Cooking and Box Stoves on hand. [Aug. 12, 1858.

H. FETTINGER'S

General News Agency,

No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES CIGARS & TOBACCO, TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

October 24, 1861. tf

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their name and the town, county and State where they reside plainly) to G. W. MATSELL & Co.

Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette.

15-tf] *New York City.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE UNdersigned has now on hand and will sell cheap at his store in the Masonic Temple, a large and complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, ready made or made to order, Overshoes, Ladies' Sandals, Gum Shoes, Cork Soles, and everything in his line of business, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. All custom work warranted.

Jan. 2, '56-tf.] J. SAGEMANER.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '60-tf]

FINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at

Jan. 3, '60-tf] KESSLER'S.

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store —A splendid assortment of Ready-Made clothing all and see. Nov. 25-tf

---

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN

T

McCRUM & DERN,

VOL. 7.

THE ALTOONA TRIB

E. B. McCRUM,.....

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETO

Per annum, (payable invariably in adv
All papers discontinued at the expir
paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

	1 insertion
Four lines or less	$ 25
One square, (8 lines)	50
Two " (16 ")	1 00
Three " (24 ")	1 50

Over three weeks and less than three
per square for each insertion.

	3 months.
Six lines or less	$ 1 50
One square	2 50
Two "	4 00
Three "	5 00
Four "	6 00
Half a column	10 00
One column	14 00

Administrators and Executors Notices....
Merchants advertising by the year, thre
with liberty to change,.....
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lines with paper, per year.....
Communications of a political character
terest will be charged according to the al
Advertisements not marked with the
tions desired, will be continued till forbid
sponding to the above terms.
Business notices five cents per line for
Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fi

TRIBUNE DIREC

CHURCHES, MINISTER

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — BANES, P
every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, a
at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lec
Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbat
room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W.
Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morni
and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer
Lecture Room every Wednesday evening
Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. SEMMOWEN, P
every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and
7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wedne
7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. SAMUEL H
Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'
evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in t
every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.
the same room at 9 o'clock in the morni

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No re
Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'
evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting eve
evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TE
vine services every Sabbath morning at
in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath Sc
in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——
—Divine services every Sabbath morning
and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabb
o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEX
Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath
Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at
bath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDU

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JAN. 27,
will arrive at and leave Altoona Station a

Express Train	East	arrives	9.35 P. M.,
"	"	West	" 8.20 A. M.
Fast	"	East	" 7.40 A. M.
"	"	West	" 6.55 P. M.,
Mail	"	East	" 11.50 A. M.,
"	"	West	" 3.15 P. M.,

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH c
press Train West, and Fast Line and Mail
West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connec
and Johnstown Accommodation East at
West, and with Local Freights.

ENOCH LEWI

MAILS CLOSE AND C

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	
Western Way	
Hollidaysburg	8.00 A. M
Western Through	
Eastern Through	

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	8.15 A. M
Western Through	
Eastern Through	
Western Way	
Eastern Way	

Office Hours:—During the week, from
7 00 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9
GEO. W. F

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIA

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M.,
Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M
story of the Masonic Temple.
MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 182
on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½
In same room as above.
MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M
first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock
room as above.
MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 16,
the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7
In same room as above.
ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O.
Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the sec
Masonic Temple.
VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O.
Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third s
Building, on Virginia street.
WINNEBAGO TRIBE